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an English jurist is an estimate that can be taken at its face value, as it comes from one who is thoroughly familiar with the rules which Mr. Rosenbaum describes and discusses. Mr. Rosenbaum's conclusion is that the regulation of civil procedure should be entrusted to a professional body rather than to a well-intentioned but overworked legislature.

Essays by various authors comprise the volume on the *Science of Legal Method*. The translators are Ernest Bruncken of Washington, D. C., and Layton B. Register of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. The most important topics discussed are the following: Judicial Freedom of Decision: Its Necessity and Method, by François Gény; Judicial Freedom of Decision: Its Principles and Objects, by Eugen Ehrlich; Dialecticism and Technicality: The Need of Sociological Method, by Johann Georg Gmelin; Equity and Law: Judicial Freedom of Decision, by Géza Kiss; The Perils of Emotionalism: Sentimental Administration of Justice—Its Relation to Judicial Freedom of Decision, by Fritz Berolzheimer; Judicial Interpretation of Enacted Law, by Josef Kohler; Courts and Legislation, by Roscoe Pound; The Operation of the Judicial Function in English Law, by Heinrich B. Gerland; Codified Law and Case Law: Their Part in Shaping the Policies of Justice, by Édouard Lambert; Methods of Judicial Thinking, by Karl Georg Wurzel; Methods for Scientific Codification, by Alexandre Alvarez; The Legislative Technic of Modern Civil Codes, by François Gény; Scientific Method in Legislative Drafting, by Ernst Freund. No comments are necessary as to the high standing and as to the scholarship of the authors of these essays. The volume is a splendid contribution to the science of law.

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SATOW, SIR ERNEST. *A Guide to Diplomatic Practice*. (Edited by L. Oppenheim.) 2 vols. Pp. xxii, 407, ix, 405. Price, \$9.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

This is the second installment in an admirable series of contributions to the literature of international law and diplomacy now being issued under the editorship of Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge University. The author of the present work is a distinguished English diplomat and his treatise bears the earmarks both of erudition and of knowledge gained from long experience in the diplomatic service. There are numerous *guides diplomatiques* and treatises on diplomatic law and practice in other languages but aside from Foster's *Practice of Diplomacy* there is no other work in English which may be compared with this, either in its scope or purpose. In Volume I, the author considers in turn the organization of the diplomatic service, the selection of diplomatic representatives, diplomatic immunities, rank, precedence, ceremonial, titles, language credentials, termination of missions, and the like. Volume II is devoted to a study of the great international Congresses (twenty-eight altogether are considered, beginning with the Congresses of Münster and Osnabrück in 1648 and ending with that of Berlin in 1878); international conferences (twenty-eight, in all, beginning with that of 1827-32 on the affairs of Greece and ending with that of Bucharest in 1913) treaties; conventions and other international acts (of which there are, according to the author's classification, fifteen different forms); good offices; and mediation.

Intended primarily as a guide for the use of diplomats, it is at the same time a work of great value to students of international law and diplomatic history. It is packed with documentary and other illustrative material: specimen copies of letters of credence, full powers, instructions, extracts from notes, quotations from diplomatic manuals, etc., most of which are printed in the original language in which they were written, this on the principle that the attempt to translate them into English would in many cases impair their value. Besides, the author assumes, very properly, that those who are likely to use a work of this kind will be able to read French, the language in which most of them are written. The illustrative material is supplemented by comment and explanation and elucidated by incidents drawn from diplomatic history and practice, with both of which the learned author possesses the widest familiarity. Altogether the treatise is a storehouse of useful information based on extensive observation and research and it will prove indispensable to diplomats as well as to international lawyers and students of diplomacy and diplomatic history.

In an epilogue written since the outbreak of the present war, adverting to the oft repeated charge that the war was due to the failure of diplomacy and referring to the attempt to discredit what is described as "secret diplomacy," Sir Ernest Satow remarks that those who have made such charges have drawn wrong inferences and have erroneously assumed that successful diplomacy can be carried on upon the house tops. The character of diplomacy, he adds, has steadily risen since the thirty years' war to an ever higher moral level; policy is no longer employed exclusively to serve dynastic ends; the principle of nationalities has finally predominated over the interest of rulers; the methods of diplomacy have improved; it is occupied much less with trivial questions of precedence, etiquette and intrigue, and for the most part, it bears the impress of honesty, frankness, and loyalty. The value of what is otherwise an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of diplomatic practice and history is further enhanced by three bibliographies; one containing a list of the source material upon which the author has himself drawn, a list of the more valuable works in various languages on international law, primarily for the use of diplomats, and a list of biographies and memoirs for the use of "junior members" of the diplomatic service.

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SHAMBAUGH, BENJAMIN F. (Ed. by). *Statute Law-Making in Iowa* (Volume III of *Iowa Applied History Series*). Pp. xviii, 718. Price, \$3.00. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1916.

This volume is most timely, and sets a standard by which other states may be able to judge their legislative procedure.

Historical origins are used to trace the development of present practices, and even though the various papers are limited to Iowa procedure, they are useful to legislators of other states. The study is exhaustive including all legislation and practice from the organization of the Legislative Assembly under the provisions of the Organic Act of the Territory in 1838.

In addition to presenting an analysis of statute drafting in Iowa, the writers